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# The Women's Parliament Production Legislative of Almir Gabriel's Government (1995-2002)

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## Abstract

Women's social status, through the entry into politics and the legislative power of the state, is the main objective of this study. Considering public and political space has been the field where they had to fight to conquer space and that in the political representation they have had possibilities to develop a significant production to improve the population and, especially, of its own kind, creating proposals that modify these difficulties in this category still has, the objective of this work is to try to identify, when the Almir Gabriel's government, the legislative production of the deputies of the state.

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## 1. Introduction

This investigation is about with who the women in dialogue were during history to overcome discrimination and prejudice in daily life. This would be an inaccurate answer and it involves all feminist movements around the world. However, instead of setting the role of women during the history in national, regional and global politics is necessary to study women struggle hard to find formal political representation to get answers that reflect the difficulties of women political action this beginning of the millennium.

The research about women's access to political power due wealth of content that provides the theme because I was a university student of sociology in University Federal do Pará, since 2005, I became interested in women's participation in formal politics and the problem of relations between women and men, always rich in conflict.

For this, we used in this research the narrative-argumentative approach in the investigation of women's participation

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in political life, particularly in the Pará State Assembly (ALEPA). The study was conducted from a literature survey and field. In the parliamentary documents of the legislative process in the two terms in Almir Gabriel government, analyzing women's participation influence during this government. This will have a discussion of the trajectory of women's struggles and participation until the present, trying to show their first steps in partisan political engagement, which produce women's presence in legislative assembly.

The objective of this research was to do a profile of congresswomen that were elected during Almir Gabriel government and to observe the legislative documents of these women. Thereby, this research was divided into three stages. Firstly it used the theories of political participation of women including Fanny Tabak and Heleieth Saffioti.

Then the investigation continues with a study on the political representation of women with author Hanna Pitkin. The study will have political themes, social, historical of women's participation in the societies, in particular, the State of Pará.

And finally, a discussion of the propositions made by those deputies in the form of Legislative Projects, Projects of Resolution, draft legislative decree. By asking if "a feminine look" exists or not in the questions of interest groups disadvantaged by society, in the analysis of their performances in government; in the conclusions are evidenced some issues discussed during the present study.

## **2. Presence of women in the world**

In classical antiquity, the Greek and Roman societies were trying conduct the life of women to the centralization of power around the male figure. The basic difference is in the historical time and the peculiarities of each epoch. In classical antiquity, the cult of the female figure, especially the body. Even so, women were dependent in male controls in the administration of society. The women of ancient Egypt were obliged to make a family with children to ensure the continuation of society. The women had roles of household management. Women of economic and social elites had the role of protecting the noblest values of Egypt.

The woman in ancient Rome had a secondary social and political role in relation to men and well defined family obligations, they could not actively participate in political decisions. Women were required to meet the established order of not to disturb society. The feminine space in this society included the constant bathing in the fountains of waters in that place. Women were required to take care of their home and serve her husband so that they could fulfill their obligations to the Roman State. These customs have influenced the ideas that domestic woman have today, despite the trend of female libertarian social movements.

In India, women fulfilled their sacred role attributed by culture and by the more traditional customs there. The writings also had an important objective of defining through oral history what were the goals for the exercise of the Indian women as a social and individual person in a very religious country. Women had to follow standards, rules and social behavior by the very trajectory of truths defined by government schemes under the laws of the predominant religion. Thus, in India, during the ancient period, women were designed the roles in the maintenance of the family and the sacredness of the way toward the divine, spiritual transcendence toward with the deities. The Indian women are more spiritual than other societies, because this was the goal of the traditions of that country, that the woman was the intermediary between man and divinity.

In the Middle East, besides being useful for housework and child care, they should show a rigorous obedience to her husband. In the ancient orient, women were placed in a culture that valued the traditional values of their ancestors. And when they did not respect these customs, political participation is canceled for the woman in this society. The rigidity with the female sex is not current and has been since this time. The vision of the Middle East on their women greatly influenced eastern and western culture until recent times. The middle Ages represented for women of this society in a time of almost sacred life. Women should comply with sacrament of marriage and the home as an example of conduct. The Women underwent a function still secondary in medieval society, in that they should fulfill the sacrament of marriage and the home as an example of conduct. The woman who were seen committing an act considered immoral or corrupt to the standards of the time, were subjected to punishments and the death penalty as a form of public apology.

The French Revolution is part of a historical time where women had already evolved socially in relation to the Middle Ages in Europe. A woman has conquered a larger space due to the ideals of freedom and equality. women that had more access to knowledge and participation in social and economic life in Europe. They had worked without qualification and in this period, enhanced women's struggles for better living conditions and well-being. In the industrial revolution, with the advent of technologies and the social division of labor, women they were included in the labor market, in poor working

conditions, submitted to capitalism. And so it was that the model of politically active women was advancing gradually and the feminist movements began to make their first battles.

In Latin America, Europe and North American exists cultures there are still quite rigid with respect to women, although there are considerable changes in progress, there is a struggle to reduce inequalities in relation to the role that women have attained in policy.

In Central American countries like Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Panama, and South American countries like Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Colombia, women's political participation has not yet received the consecration which raised countries such as Mexico, Cuba, Argentina and Uruguay to a very considerable social development in relation of female engagement.

Therefore, the advance in the path of struggle of women and their presence in political participation, although it is an achievement that has been in gradual ever-increasing scale, from the twentieth century, still suffers from barriers that hinder the attendance of women in greater numbers in electoral contests.

### **3. Brazilian women and their political achievements**

Saffioti discusses a study about on the history of the struggle for women's suffrage and political participation of women in Brazil since the discovery of Brazil by the Portuguese's until to Republic current. Over time, the Brazilian colonial society began to have minimum social concerns with women until the republican period.

The industrial revolution, as well as the colonial period is also a phenomenon with advances and delays in relation to women in Brazil. However, all these historical processes always bring members of the society worried for the advance with rights and social duties.

The differences between centuries bring distinctions between the uses and customs of previous periods. While in colonial Brazil, the women were quite limited in their social achievements, the Industrial Revolution in Brazil women have become part of the social discussions, the rights that should be applicable to them.

In the historical process in Brazil according Saffioti not brought definitive ruptures in relation to women's suffrage. However, it is clear that women were not simply subjugated in colonial Brazil or in the pre-Republic period. With the advancement of Brazilian society, there was also the advancement of law and guarantee of rights, which to date are in process of organization.

With the advent of the republic, is going to have more concern on the guarantee of individual freedoms of women, as well as their participation in lawmaking and representation in government and the legislature. Women in Brazil were submitted to the historical process that put them in the background in the distribution of social activities in Brazil, especially, in many cases, in art and culture. But politically they were distant of their citizenship rights.

Brazilian society was transformed into a democratic community after the military regime. Evidencing the political point of view, that much needed to be redone to put in place a democratic state of law. One was to increase the participation of excluded groups and reduce inequality between men and women.

### **4. Struggle for women's suffrage in the world and in Brazil**

The first country in which women voted was in New Zealand in 1893. In the United States an amendment for women's suffrage that would take the name of its creator, Susan Anthony was presented. In Europe, the first country that granted the right to vote to women was Finland in 1905. In Switzerland, women's suffrage took place only in 1971. In South America, Argentina has a history of struggle for women's suffrage, notably, after Juan Domingo Perón took power in 1946. The wife of Peron, Evita Peron, headed the movement, founding the Female Peronist Party, and in 1951, women voted for the first time being reelected Domingo Perón with a wide margin of votes over his competitor, with his wife as vice.

In Brazil, there were attempts to include women's participation in the elections of 1917 and 1920 through Deputy Maurice de Lacerda, but without success. Justo Chermont, in 1919, get that the project of law No. 102 of 17.12.1919, in defense of women's suffrage, was approved, however, was later rejected. Adolpho Gordo presented again this project of law, and excelled in the struggle for women's suffrage.

The first female suffrage in state of Brazil happened in 1928, after being approved Law No. 660, which was proposed

by deputy Juvenal Lamartine de Faria, to permit women to vote in the state Rio Grande do Norte. Brazilian women, with 21 years old the first time could vote and be voted on. The first women candidates were Julia Barbosa of Natal and Celina Vianna, of Mossoró. Consequently, the suffrage movement for electoral reform has intensified, with women coming together to broaden and strengthen the fight for the right to vote.

Getúlio Vargas, during your first government, he supported new constitution which proposed no distinction of gender to exercise citizenship in the vote. The female vote was optional, but selective, because could only vote women who had income. From 1946 voting became compulsory in Brazil for both sexes among people older than 21 years. In the constitution of 1934, the minimum age for voting exercise would 18 years, being an election year, had the vote in all states of Brazil. City São João dos Patos, in Maranhão, the PSD candidate woman Joanna Santos was elected as mayor by all the voters of her city. Also that year, Antonieta de Barros was the first black woman to be elected deputy in Santa Catarina. Conceição Neves was elected deputy in 1947, was the first woman president of the Legislative Assembly and Eunice Michiles (ARENA), in 1979, was the first woman senator in Brazil, due to the death of Senator John Bosco. In 1988, he became optional voting among young people aged 16 years, according to the constitution in 2010 had the first female president in Brazil.

## 5. The participation of women in the state of Pará

Álvares identifies policy issues in Brazil when women started to demand formal political participation with emphasis in the formation of parties, military rule and political openness. Reading this text you can see a gradual inclusion of women in local turnout from 1945 to 1994. According to the author, the process was reduced female enrollment in the specific case of Pará is from 1934 that women began paraenses to engage in various forms in politics formal. The creation of political parties and presidential elections are factors that have a national framework of openness to political participation. The Democratization established in 1945 sets the stage for the new period of the institutional process with elections for the formation of the Constituent Assembly of 1946. Women will stand for election in January 1947, with state elections. The outcome of elections was won by Rosa Rebelo (PSD), becoming the first woman deputy of state Pará.

From 1986 to 1994, increased the number of women candidates for the election of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Pará. In the 1994 elections three female candidates were successful in the elections, this time the PT, PMDB, PP and PSB were the parties with the most women elected in power. This increased participation of women in politics in the late 70's in Pará were favored by the formation and greater demand for women to feminist movements, which formed the solid movement foundation with the struggles for the rights of women and increased the number of women in the movement at election time.

This approach wanted to show slow growth in the number of women candidates in elections to the offices of the state legislature. Our proposal is to identify the work of some congresswoman in Pará between 1995a 2002.

## 6. The Women's Parliament Production Legislative of Almir Gabriel's Government (1995 a 2002)

Almir Gabriel (PSDB) was governor of the state of Pará in two consecutive terms ranging from 01/01/1995 to 01/01/2003. When analyzing the performance of congresswomen in this period and this government and this legislative production the focus of research, were analyzed the information about on this legislative output taking into account the propositions of law, draft legislative decree, and draft resolutions who were consulted on library files of ALEPA

These woman deputies during this project are:

Table 1. Distribution of congresswoman from each party.

Woman Deputy	Party
Rosa Hage	PMDB
Lourdes Lima	PSDB
Tetê Santos	PSDB
Elza Miranda	PP
Cristina Mutran	PMDB

Araceli Lemos	PT
Sandra Batista	PCdoB
Isane Monteiro	PMDB

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## 7. Conclusion

Within the foregoing, it is concluded that advances in women's participation in politics resulted from a process of women's struggles in which today constitutes its representation in the formal policy, highlighting its inclusion in the legislative branch. This is because women throughout history were acquiring a share in society until they were inserted in the democratic process, it was necessary that the woman's participation in formal politics that their law acquired in these movement was to be recognized and legitimized in the legislation in the legislation that was made in benefit for the few, although that the ideal would reach all sectors of society.

Given the inclusion of women in formal politics, we tried to figure in the data analysis, if in the period studied the content of legislative proposals submitted by them, if a translation of the "a feminine look" exists to include and innovate in the project proposals for improvements of the excluded and marginalized sectors in society. This was verified in the research collected. From this legislative output analyzed, one can make the following considerations:

In relation to productions of the congresswoman, we note that almost all presented projects they develop projects based on poorer social classes of society.

Rosa Hage did projects in the fight against cancer. Lourdes Lima worked with women's issues, environment, education, she praised the association of autistic, she did projects for charities, for people with addictions and projects for state protection for ex-offenders. Tetê Santos evidenced in their projects the issue of education, health, safety and she established the label "inclusive business" recognition of business initiatives that promote the integration of people with disabilities. Cristina Mutran did projects in health. Araceli Lemos did projects in education, environment and housing.

Between productions legislative analyzed Sandra Batista was the deputy who made more public policy projects for blacks, for the people combat social inequalities. She fought the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, projects health, employment and the fight against homophobia. Isane Monteiro drew up important projects to women specifically concerned about the protection of women victims of physical violence or discrimination in employment, consumer rights, combat urban violence, tried to ban the export of unprocessed hides and leather, she also fought hard in favor of disabled people and accessibility and she was succeed in the implement the project of crèches in women's penitentiaries. Elza Miranda managed to prohibit discrimination in the use of lifts and tried to force hospitals, clinics, public or private, to provide the Secretary of State and Public Safety of Pará, monthly statistics of accident victims against the person.

Unfortunately projects many of these as important to the cause of women and other social minorities were rejected or reprovved. Can conclude in this study that analyzes the legislative work of the congresswoman that really exist "a feminine look" which motivated the development of this research and investigation.

The research showed that after decades of struggles for spaces in society and empowerment of women as legislators, opinion formers and thinkers, one of the great achievements is the proof that democracy has inserted women in the role of social norms. Thus, the research highlighted the production legislative of the congresswoman Sandra Batista, Tetê Santos e Isane Monteiro in the production of contributory public policies for the improvement of society by demonstrating the progress that they promoted participation in formal politics, State of Pará.

However, it is of paramount importance that parliamentarians, with the representation acquired, may develop more projects with greater force to the reality of women and other disadvantaged sectors of society for in fact happen real change

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